

A NEW SPECIES OF RATIBIDA (COMPOSITAE) FROM MEXICO

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In the summer of 1962, while on a collection trip¹ in the Sierra Madre Occidental of northwestern Mexico, a new species of *Ratibida* was found. The local inhabitants refer to this plant as "Bavasia" while *R. mexicana* is called "Howinowa" by the Tarahumar Indians of this area. The new *Ratibida* is presently known only from Chihuahua, Mexico, and occurs in pine forest meadows, valleys and hillsides along the Sierra Madre Occidental.

Ratibida latipalearis Richards, sp. nov. Calamus ramosis sulcatis, 5.5-11.7 dm. altitudine decem jugis calamorum subter florescendum. Basalia folia petiolis 3.2-26.5 cm. longis ovato-obovata, cum tribus venis et cum crenatis marginibus pinnis usque ad 3-7. Laterales totis cum segmentis aut serratis aut crenatis et oblongis-ob lanceolatis, 0.2-4.0 cm. longitudine, 0.2-2.4 cm. latitudine. Terminalis lobus 2.0-7.0 cm. longitudine, 0.2-3.6 cm. latitudine, cum margine serrato-crenato. Superioria folia ovata-obovata aut oblonga, 2.7-14.3 cm. longitudine, 1.9-8.5 cm. latitudine, aut pinnato-divisis cum 3-9 pinnis; terminali segmento lanceolato et diviso aut scisso, 2.0-7.0 cm. longitudine, 0.6-4.5 cm. latitudine; lateralibus segmentis oblanceolatis et totis aut scissa, 0.2-4.7 cm. longitudine, 0.1-1.5 cm. latitudine. Phyllaria cum aut sine nigris glandibus distinctis in interiore superficie phyllariorum reflexorum. Paleae 2.0-3.0 mm. longitudine, 2.0-5.0 mm. latitudine, adaxiali margine late alato et ciliato, plurimis fulvis usque nigris unicellulosis glandibus in inferiore margine abaxiali. Discoideae corollae luride pullae, interiore reflexorum petalorum lorum superficie cum nigris glandibus distinctis. Antherae cum nigris glandibus distinctis in exteriori superficie. Achenia glabra praeter adaxialem marginem ciliatum aut cum fulvis usque nigris unicellulosis glandibus; pappus absens aut squamosus aut cum 1-2 dentibus.²

Holotype: Mexico. Chihuahua: Colonia Garcia, 37¼ miles southwest of Colonia Juarez, pine forest meadow, elevation 2250-2300 m., August 29, 1962, *Richards 3770* (KANU). Isotypes: (F, GH, KANU, MO, NY, UC, US). Plants of this new species, previously collected and identified as *R. columnifera* or *R. mexicana*, are as follows: Mexico:

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²Thanks are due to Dr. Austin Lashbrook of the University of Kansas Latin department for assistance with the Latin diagnosis.

Chihuahua: September 1934, *Dobie 2* (TEX); Chuhuichupa, August-September 1936, *LeSeueur 988* (F, MO, TEX, UC); 10 miles east of Chuhuichupa, September 28, 1939, *Muller 3547* (LUNDELL, UC); Near Colonia Garcia, August 5, 1899, *Townsend & Barber 230* (F, MO, NY, UC, US); About 47 miles west of Vieja Casas Grandes, August 29, 1952, *Tucker 2573* (ARIZ).

Ratibida latipalearis is apparently closely related to *R. columnifera* of temperate North America and *R. mexicana* of northern Mexico. It is distinguished from both by the palea being mostly broader than long; black unicellular glands on the ligules, disc corolla lobes, anther apices and one edge of the palea; leaves more dissected than *R. mexicana* and the pinnate leaf segments broader than in *R. columnifera*.

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AN UNUSUAL ERIANTHUS ALOPECUROIDES — In the course of collecting in the Arkansas Ozarks, during October 1963, the author encountered an unusual specimen (*Robinson 2316*, KANU) of *Erianthus alopecuroides* (L.) Ell. near Lorine, Randolph County. The inflorescence contained 2-awned, pedicellate spikelets intermingled with normal 1-awned ones. Demaree (*34477*, KANU) collected a specimen near Malvern, Hot Springs, County, in October 1953, which has a few 2-awned spikelets.

Dr. Jason Swallen reports, in a personal communication, that material from Arkansas and Missouri deposited in the United States National Museum does not exhibit this condition. An examination of material in the University of Arkansas Herbarium did not reveal any 2-awned specimens.

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